THE LINCOLN PLOT.

AND INC.

Trials of the Prisoners at Dry Tortugas.

ARNOLD WRITES OF THEIR WOES.

Life Never Easy, Rumors of Rescue Made It Harder.

The Islands Were the Embodiment of Desolation, the Food Coarse and Bad, but at First Their Treatment Was Tolerable-But When the Rumors of Attempts at Rescue Started, That Changed for the Worse-Arnold Declares the Rumors Mare's Nests Started as a Basis for Persecution.

Copyright, 1902, by The Sun Printing and Publishing Company. CHAPTER VII.

We arrived in sight of Fort Jefferson, Dry Tortugas, Fla., on July 24, 1865. When nearing the grim-looking walls a signal gun was fired from the gunboat, which was responded to by the officer in command of the fort, and soon the officer of the day made his appearance on board and was informed of the object of the visit of the boat Within a very short time we were placed within a small boat, were conveyed to the fort and placed within one of the many casemates existing there.

The officers who had had us in charge remained at the fort a sufficient length of time to have, as it is called, a lark. After three months of torture, both of body and mind. we thought that we had at last found a haven of rest, although in a Government Bastile where, shut out from the world, we would dwell and pass the remaining days of our life. It was a sad thought, yet it had to be

We were now left under the charge of Col. Charles Hamilton, 110th New York Volunteers, who was at that period commandant of the post. He gave us instructions relative to the rules in force, stating the consequences which would actend any breach in discipline, finally impressing upon our minds that there was a dark and gloomy dungeon within the fort, to which offenders against the rules were consigned. over whose entrances was inscribed the classic words: "Whose entereth here leaveth all

We asked him if there were any special instructions relating to us, to which he replied: "No, you have the same privilege of the island as any person confined here, no instructions to the contrary having been furnished by the War Department in your

Our bed that night was constituted of "a soft plank," and, in fact, so continued for months, until, through our own exertions and means received from home, we were able to purchase pieces of canvas, wherewith to nail up a rudely constructed

DRY TORTUGAS A DESOLATE PRISON.

Spangler's trade was a godsend at this time, and proved so on more than one occasion afterward. The next morning we walked around the enclosure of the fort and toward evening strolled around the breakwater wall for the purpose of forming some idea of our desolate condition.

**Add War: The war: I think the commanding officer of Dry Tortugas should be put on guard against an attempt to rescue the State prisoners in his charke A company is organizing in New Orleans for that purpose. I have all the facts from a reliable source.

Signed Signed** I. C Barer.

Brig.-Gen. Pro Mar. War Dep't. idea of our desolate condition.

The Dry Tortugas is a small island iso lated in the Gulf of Mexico in about 25 degrees north of the equator, comprising in all seven and a half acres of land, and lying directly beneath the rays of a tropical sun. It is located sixty-five miles northwest from Key West, ninety-five miles north from Cuba and about 200 miles directly south from Tampa, Fla., this being the nearest connecting point with the mainland of Florida.

Upon its limited area was erected a huge and massive structure, hexagon shaped, of brick and mortar, in an unfinished condition, called Fort Jefferson. When completed, if ever, it would mount 480 guns.

On the outer side of the fort there existed a wide and deep moat, to prevent the surging of the sea from washing against the main structure itself, and intended at the same time as a defence against assaulting columns. It is ocean girt on either side. strongly protected by coral reefs and intricate channels of approach.

On our arrival the island was entirely destitute of vegetable matter, with the exception of some few bushes of small growth and about a dozen cocoanut trees, which had been planted many years back by the hand of man.

Beyond this there was naught to gaze upon inside save the white, glittering coral sand, which had a very injurious effect upon the eyes in many cases, causing men to become totally blind after dark, a disease known there and of frequent occurrence,

HORRORS OF CAPTIVITY THERE. There were upward of 600 Federal prisoners confined there for various offences against military rules and laws, who were compelled to labor daily, from morn till night, upon limited and loathsome sustenance. Without exception, it was the most horrible place the eye of man ever rested upon, where day after day a miserable existence was being dragged out, intermixed with sickness, bodily suffering, want and pinching hunger, without the additional

acts of torture and inhumanity that soon I became a witness of. Around about the fort there were several small keys, termed, respectively, Sand, East, Bird and Loggerhead keys. Sand Key, very small in area, lies in a northeasterly direction, distant about half a mile, upon which had been erected a hos-pital for quarantine purposes and to be sed in case of any epidemic occurring at he fort. Every foot of its space was peo-led with the dead, many of the bodies pled with the dead, many of the having been washed up by the surf of the sea, and the hospital building having been sea, and the hospital building having been sea, and the hospital building having a precing a

theatre at the post.

Bird Key, the largest in area, is distant about five miles from the Dry Tortugas, upon which in the summer season sea in dense flocks congregate to deposit eggs. These were gathered by the garri-son and used for food. East Key lies in a son and used for food. East key lies in a southwesterly direction, distant ab ut one mile from the fort, and was used as a cemetery for the dead. Loggerhead key lies northerly, about three and one-half miles from the fort, upon which is erected a lighthouse of great height, used as a guide to ships to prevent their running upon the reefy beds which abound.

torn down for the purpose of erecting a

Those were all the points of land visible all else was the deep and briny ocean. I looked long and intently upon all the surroundings of the place and asked the question, "Is this, indeed, to be my home for

FOOD VILE AND LOATHSOME. When we had returned from our walk around the breakwater wall we were places within our dingy casemate for the night.

Food issued was horrible in the extreme. Many were suffering dreadfully from scurvy and chronic troubles.

The bread was disgusting to look upon, being a mixture of flour, bugs, sticks and dirt. Meat, whose taint could be traced by its smell from one part of the fort to the other, in fact, rotten and to such an extent that days ran from coming in contact with that dogs ran from coming in contact with it, was served. To vegetable diet was issued of any de-

scription, and the coffee, which should have been good, as good quality was issued, was made into a slop by those who had charge of the cook-house. These articles

charge of the cook-house. These articles with but little variation, composed the detuntil the Fifth United State Artillery arrived and assumed command, which was in the month of November.

Up to the above date there was not an article of food raised upon the island. The meat and flour that had been repeatedly condemned by the inspector, the quartermaster still issued, not only to prisoners, but, in many instances, to the garrison Our treatment during the stay of Col. Hamilton of the 110th New York Volunteers was 18 good as could be expected under such circumstances.

TREATMENT ACCORDING TO CAPTORS. In a short time the 110th New York was relieved by the 161st New York, under whom we received far better treatment, no change occurring, however, in the na-ture and kind of food issued, it still being of the meanest and coarsest nature. The stay of this regiment was very short, and they were relieved by the Eighty-second United States Colored Infantry, under whom the first change occurred, rendering imprisonment almost insupportable.

Dr. Samuel Mudd, upon the arrival of the Fighty-second Medical Property Services of the Service of the Services Eighty-second Regiment, on Sept. 25, 1865, made an attempt to escape, because, as he afterward informed me, he was fearful as he afterward informed me, he was fearful that his life would be sacrificed under their rule. Under the plca of the attempt of Mudd to escape, each of us was placed within a dungeon and shackles were placed around our ankles, and in this degraded condition we were compelled to daily per-form certain assigned labor.

form certain assigned labor. MARE'S NEST CONSPIRACIES. MARE'S NEST CONSPIRACIES.

Col. George St. Leger Grenfell, quite an aged gentleman, arrived at the fort shortly after Muod's attempt to escape, under the alleged charge of conspiracy, and was placed in the same dungeon with us, and the same shameful indignity and degradation heaped upon him; which leads me to suppose that Dr. Mudd's attempt at escape was not the true grounds upon which this act of barbarity and inhumanity was based.

It was hardly known throughout the It was hardly known throughout the country as yet that we had been sent to Dry Fortugas. The War Department, under whose sealed orders we were sent to Dry Tortugas, knew of the fact of our arrival and so did its chief detective, Gen. L. C. Baker, who must have started on his tour of the western part of the country about the same period as our departure from Washington, from the fact that less than a month had passed away before he had unearthed another conspiracy, which was organizing to rescue our imprisoned bodies from the authorities at Dry Tortugas.

The country sectned to be infested with conspiracies, or at least the heads of the different devaring his of the Government. hose sealed orders we were sent to Dry

Merent devarim ats of the Government breathed only poisonous vapors of combi-nations of persons combining together in some unlawful enterprise.

THE TALES OF RESCUE. Why was this so? I will answer it in a very few words. They were the conspirators themselves, conspiring not only against the innocent citizens of the Republic, but against the Republic itself, creating a necessity for the purpose of carrying out he natural propensity of their own hearts. To cover up their own natures in the transaction they stoped to deception and caused to be stated that the reason for placing us in irons, &c., was Mudd's at-

tempt at escape.

That it was all false and was so from the beginning I will endeavor to prove, using their own weapons, as will be seen by the following copy of a telegram which was forwarded to the commanding officer of Dry Tortugas, for his guidance and instruction, viz: That it was al

LOUISVILLE, Ky.
August 17, 1865, 9 A M.
Hon, T. T. Eckert, Acting Assistant Secretary

News of this conspiracy organizing, not organized, was communicated to each de-partment commander, and soon all were in wild commotion, each endeavoring to out-do the other in their attempt to render abortive the object of that which had no existence beyond their own designing

existence beyond their own designing minds.

In quick succession communications from the different headquarters arrived at the post, copies of which I herewith append.

Was Dep't. A Gen'ls Office I Washington, Aug. 17, 1845

Col. C. H. Hamilton, 10th N. Y. Vol., or the Communication Officer, Dry Tortugas, Fig. 3811 Unclose herewith a copy of a telegram from Brig. Gen. 1. C. Baker, Provost Marshal of the War Department. The Secretary of War directs that besides taking effectual measures against any attempt to rescue prisoners you will place the four state prisoners. Arnold, Mudd. Spander and O'Laughlin—under such restraint and within such limits inside Fort Jefferson as shall make abortive any attempt at escape or rescue. You will return by Lieut. Carpenter, the bearer of this, a full report of the measures you take under these instructions. Very respectfully, your obedient servant.

[Signed. Assistant Addutant General Headquarters Division of the Gulf. New Orleans, Aug. 20 1865.

Communication of the propertion of the properties of the propertion of the prop

New Orleans, Aug 20 1865.

Commanua Difficer, Tortugas:

The inclosed telegram is forwarded for your information. You will at once take measures to prevent the accomplis ment of such purpose as the surprise of your post and the release of the prisoners there. Report by return of the bearer the strength of your garrison. Very respectfully,

Your obedient servant,

[Signed.]

P. H. Sheridan.

Washington, Aug 17, 12:30 P M
Major-Gen. E. R. S. tanhy.

T is department is informed that an operation is on foot in New Orleans to go to the Dry Tortugas and by surprise or stratagem seize that place and release the prisoners there. Immediately receiving this telegram please send a special messenger to notify the commanders at key West and Dry Tortugas to take strict measures to guard against any stratagem or surprise, and secure the safety of their commands. You will also use every effort to defeat its object. You will also notify the division commander and request his cobservation. Acknowledge the receipt of this telegram.

E. M. Stanton.

E. M. STANTON, Secretary of War.

P. H. SHERIDAN. Major-General. DR. MUDD'S ATTEMPT TO FLEE.

DR. MUDD'S ATTEMPT TO FLEE.

As instructed, Lieut, Carrei ter, bearing these despatches, arrived at Fort Jefferson, Fla., during the month of September, while Major Willis E. Craig, 161st New York Volunteers, was in command. Capt. Prentiss, provost marshal in charge, forwarded the required information relative to the strength of the garrison and the measures adopted in our method of confinement, which seemed to be satisfactory, as we were not melested nor restricted in any particular in the privileges thus far granted and things went on as usual until Sept. 25 the day the 161st New York Volunteers were relieved by the Eighty-second United States Colored Infantry, Major George E. Wentworth commanding, the period of Dr.

Wertworth commanding, the period of Dr. Mudd's attempt to ascape. NO CONFIDANTS IN HIS PLAN. Dr. Mudd occupied quarters at the post nospital building, where he had been given the position of ward master. We never met except at morning and at night, going and returning from work. I was perfectly ignorant that he entertained the idea of attempting to escape. His secret was kept entirely within himself.
At the time I was confined to my bed

At the time I was confined to my bed with a very severe case of break-bone fever, when the news reached me of Dr. Mudd's attempt at escape, and I was informed by Capt. Prentiss that he thought that it would have an injurious effect upon each of us, as each would be held responsible for the acts of the other.

Strict post orders were forthwith issued in Dr. Mudd's case and he was ironed and placed within one of the cells attached to the guardhouse, and compelled during the day to perform the most menial labor on

to perform the most menial labor on island. In fact, they could not hunt

up hard enough work with which to vent their spleen upon him.

It was legitimately his place to escape from his imprisonment if he could, and it was the place of his jailers to prevent it if possible, without resorting to such cruelties as were afterward imposed upon us. Soon the seed of persecution became engrafted, from which each was to bear like part. It could be read upon the coun-tenance of every officer, and rumors gradtenance of every officer, and rumors grad-ually ripened into facts.

HARDSHIPS INCREASE. Major-Gen. Foster, commanding the Department of Florida, arrived upon the island, verbally left instructions with the commanding officer, and I was removed from the office of the Provost Marshal, where I had been employed soon after I landed at the fort, under the plea that these positions should alone be given to men in their own army or service capable of fulfilling the required duties thereof.

In a very short time thereafter the fol-In a very short time thereafter the fol-lowing communication was received at the post:

HEADQUARTERS OF MIDDLE FLORIDA, SECOND SEPARATE BEIGADE, D. T. TALLAHASSEF, Sept. 3, 1865. the Commanding Officer, Sub. District, K

Wrat:
Six: Official information has been received at these headquarters from Washington that a plot exists to release the prisoners at For cautions to prevent any uprising of the prisoners, and, in case you find this information to be correct, take measures to ferret out the leaders and place them in Irons.

By command of Brig.-Gen. Newton.

[Signed.]

[Signed.]

A. C. Protz,
First Lieutenant and A. A. A. General.
Copy furnished.
Commanding Officer Dry Tortugas. SIMPLY PERSECUTING, ARNOLD SAYS.

By referring to the previous communication it will be seen that in the first instance L. C. Baker obtained the facts from a reliable source that a conspiracy was organized in New Orleans to release the State prisoners confined at Fort Jefferson, Fla. This information was gained by him on Aug. 17, 1865, and immediately telegraphed to the War Department at Washington.

In less than a month commands and telegrams, having been forwarded here and there, finally culminated in establishing the conspiracy, as seen by communication from Gen. Newton, as existing at Dry Tortugas itself, he ordering, if it be found correct, that the leaders be placed in froms.

Therefore, no such conspiracy as detailed by Gen. Baker ever existed, excepting Therefore, no such complicacy as detailed by Gen. Baker ever existed, excepting in his own inventive mind. We were made the leaders so that further persecution and tortures could be heaped upon us. The finding of the court was insufficient, tortures already inflicted were not enough to satisfy

KELLER TO DEFEND HIS RULE. Court Holds the Ex-Commissioner of Chart-

the pent-up hatred of those in high posi-tions against us, their defamed and traduced victims of military injustice.

To be continued to morrow

ties to a Widew's Suit for Damages. Justice MacLean has overruled the demurrer of former Commissioner of Charities John W. Keller in the action begun against him by Mrs. Virginia Pleasants, widow of Cornelius Pleasants, who died in the Bellevue insane pavilion, and Mr. Keller will have to defend the suit. The widow wants \$25,000 for the death of her husband, who, she alleges, died,

while demented and blind, as the result of gross ill treatment at the hands of the Belle-Vue attendants.
Justice MacLean says that Keller as a public official would not be liable for such acts of his subordinates, but in this suit direct charges are made against him per-sonally, and that therefore ground for action is shown, but if Mrs. Pleasants a ac-cusations are not substantiated "she should not be let off without mulct or punishment or both."

BETTER CLEAN YOUR SIDEWALK.

marily.

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

MINIATURE ALMANAC-THIS DAY. Sun rises. 7:16 | Nun sets. . . 4:33 | Moon sets. . . 5:10 BIGH WATER-THIS DAT. Sandy Hook. . 5:37 | Gov. 1'd ... 6:00 | Hell Gate. . 8:02

Arrived—Friday, Dec. 12
Se British Princess, Antwerp, Nov. 26.
Se Hingo, Hull, Nov. 23.
Se Grecian Prince, Natal, Nov. 18.
Se Coronda, Buenos Ayres, Nov. 7.
Se Marannense, Ceara, Nov. 7.
Se Marannense, Ceara, Nov. 19.
Se Tallannia, Guadeioupe, Nov. 19.
Se Britannia, Montevideo, Nov. 3.
Se El Norte, Gaiveston, Dec. 1.
Se El Paso, New Orleans, Dec. 6.
Se Hamilton, Norfolk, Dec. 11.
Se thesapea... Paith ore, Dec. 10.
Se H. M. Whit iev, Hoston, Dec. 11.
Se Horatio Itail, Portland, Dec. 11.

ARRIVID OUT.

Se Aller, from New York, at Naples
se Campania, from New York, at Queenstow SAILED PROM POREIGN PORTS. Ss Amsterdam, from Boulogne for New York. Ss Minneapoils, from London for New York. Ss Cevic, from Liverpool for New York.

OUTGOING STEAMSHIPS.

Close.

Sati To-dey

Umbria, Liverpool. 9 30 A M

Fulland, Antwerp. 8 90 A M

Kronpr, 'Wilhelm, Bremen, 10 30 A M

Rotterdam, Rotterdam. 7 80 A M

Raneastrian, Liverpool.

Birlish Frincess, Antwerp.

Hildoo, Hull.

Morro Castle, Havana... 10 00 A M

Alfal, Jamalea. 9 20 A M

Caracas, Porto Ribo. 9 20 A M Manitou, London ... Sail Monday, Dec. 18 Deutschland, Hamburg ... 100 P M Jamestown, Norfolk Satt Tuesday, Dec. 16.
Segurança, Colon. 950 A M.
Froquels, Charleston.
Princess Anne, Norfolk
El Norte, Galveston.

INCOMING STEAMSHIPS. Due To-day. Gibraltar... Bordeaux... Lishon.... Gibraltar... Peninsular.... Picqua..... Patricia..... Plymouth Havana City of Birmingham... Pretoria Due To-morrow Due Monday, Dec. 15 Gibraltar... Southampton. Liverpool... Barbados.... New Orleans... Perugia. Tampleo.... Brunswick. Colorado. Due Tuesday, Dec. 16.
Antwerp.
Naples.
Naples.
Olon
New Orleans.

Sail Wednesday, Dec. 17.

Vaderland Lombarda Roma C.ty of Washington El Siglo Maracaibo Prins Fredrik Hendrik

Mongolian ...

"TOSCA" SUNG AT THE OPERA

MME. EAMES AS THE SARDOU PUCCINI HEROINE.

Impersonation of Great Physical an Vocal Beauty—The Prima Donna Falls Shorts of the Dramatic Possibilities of the Part-Mr. Scottl's Scarpla.

In an opera house conducted on the star ystem new works are seldom produced, out a novelty is occasionally granted when prima donna desires to exhibit her abilities in a new rôle. It was for this purpose that Puccini's "Tosca" was added to the revertoirs of the Metropolitan Opera House on Feb. 4, 1901, when Mme, Ternins appeared as the heroine. The work was brought forward last night in order that Mine. Emma Eames might reveal her powers in a tragic tole. The occasion was un doubtedly one of rejoicing among the proclaimed admirers of the singer and probably f no little satisfaction to the lady herself.

"Tosca," however, does not carry with it the assurance of being the most suitable vehicle for the publication of Mme. Eames's developments toward the stature of dranatic soprano. The work is described by s composer as a melo drama. The title is an apt one, for "Tosca" is largely a play of recitative accompanied by music. There is not a plethora of that sensuously charming vocal melody for which Italian operas of an older school were notable.

The most lyric passages of the work are o be found in the first act and the beginning of the last. In the first the scene between Tosca and her lover is one of sentiment, and therefore permits of sentimental reatment. In the opening of the third act the scene is one of passion, and the composer's setting of it is designed to create mood of beauty to act as a foil to the orutal tragedy soon to be enacted.

The crux of the drama is the second act, and here its success deje.ds almost wholly upon the acting of the impersona tors of Tosca and Scarpia. One passionate outbreak of song the prima donna has The rest she must do with inflection, facial expression and gesture. She cannot hope to throw the burden upon the music, for the music cannot sustain it. Puccini has made an effect at the beginning of the act with the unseen chorus, but when it comes to the physical sufferings of Cavaradessi and the diritual anguish of Tosca, he has found no musical expression. This part of his score is bald and unveracious

In characterization, too, the burden of conviction falls upon the performers. Puccini paints no personalities in tones He writes in one style, a style of grace and weetness, but not of potency in individulization. He works many wonders with his orchestration, but they are in the treatment of themat c devices, in the blending of rhythms, in the weaving of rich and suggestive harmonic plots. But his dia logue is impersonally legant, facile and tenuous. Its pose in moments of sombre person is one of demi-melancholy. It is never heart-searching. It decorates,

t it does not reveal.

Therefore Tosca is not a rôle in which lyric singer would be expected to achieve a lyric singer would be expected to achieve a marked success. It is one rather for an actress of exhaustiess resource and a singer of intimate ex ressive power in pure decla-mation. The cantilona, mellifluous and fluent, will take care of itself if treated with ordinary ability; the purely melo-dramatic parts of the opera become or-chestra and puppets unless there are great actors on the stage.

tone. Little came of her efforts in this direction beyond some student parlando and a sepulchral, but not illusive, monotone at the end of the second act.

The speech of supplication to the Virgin in the same act was voiced and phrased exquisitely, but there was no pathos in it. But, on the whole, Mme. Eames deserves praise for her singing, as she always does. Her method is admirable; her style is narrow. As Tooca she was a picture for a painter's eye, especially in the handsome white Directoire gown of the second act. Her make-up was excellent, but a selection Her make-up was excellent, but a selection of higher colors for the costume of the first act would better have accentuated the spirit of the scene.

spirit of the scene.

Her conception of the part was naturally correct. There are no debatable grounds in the rôle. It is elemental and obvious. Mme. Eames outlined the moods and the movements with the best of intentions. But outlines—or, at the best, drawing in black and white—was what she gave us. There was no blood in her performance. It was impeccable in design, ley in execution. The lyric sweetness of the voice, the perfect poise of the delivery, the insertuable mask of the lovely but immobile face, the moveless arches of the dainty brows, the cool survey of the ever painless brows, the cool survey of the ever painless eyes—these were elements in a portrait of surpassing beauty, but not of tortured

Mme, Eames does not realize the dramatic limitations which she has imposed upon herself by the formation of certain un-theatric habits of action. — walk is unimportant. Her carriage cannot publish unimportant. Her carrier cannot publish the aspirations of abroud spirit. Her constant use of arms outspread backward mears nothing. For years she has used these actions in rôles of which the conventions actions in rôles of which the conventions were established and ir which good singing covered a multitude of sits of omission. But a dramatic sof rano must act—act with volce leves face arms have been act with voice, eyes, face, arms, han's, body. Mme.
Fames sings beautifully. She is beautiful.
She is in cornest. But what an set vibrating the air of an auditorium when over-

tering dramatic temperament is want Nothing special need be said at this time of the performances of Mme. Eames's associates of last night. They all repeated familiar interpretations. Mr. Scotti was a remarkably fine Scarpia, and Mr. de Marchi was excellent as Cavaradossi. His impersonation seemed last night to have more spirit, more spontaneity and more certainty spirit, more spontaneity and more certainty then ever before. Mr. Gilibert was again delightful as the sacristan and Mr. Bars earned new praise for his pictures que police agent. Mr. Mancinelli conducted with a bundant enthusiasm and again made a stirring end of the massive finale of the first act things were not perfectly unanimous, but the general result was good. The crehestra played uncommonly well, giving the rich instrumentation plenty of color.

TO LAY BITUMINOUS PAVEMENTS. Clash Over a Proposal to Change the Contract Specifications.

At the meeting of the Board of Estimate yesterday a proposal to change the paving contract specifications so as to permit the laying of bituminous macadam was discussed. J. Rabe of the Barber Asphalt Company opposed the change and offered to lay the same sort of pavement for less than \$2.40-the price asked by the Warren company, the patentees of the nev pavement.

Frederick J. Warren said that the Barber company's offer was made so that they could lay an inferior bituminous pavement and discreoit the new method.

"We wish to experiment with the new pavement, and to do so the regulations must be changed," said Borough President Cautor.

Cartor.

"And leave us out?" asked Mr. Rabe.

"No; but we do not care to trust the enemies of this pavement with a trial. It would not be fair."

Final action on the matter was deferred.

The Mutual and Protective Order of Operatic Husbands, taking advantage of Maurice Grau's absence, met yesterday in the press room of the Metropolitan Opera House, a spot usually inaccessible to them. Those present were Guillaume Stengel-Sembrich, Hans Tauscher-Gadski, Juliar Story-Eames, Paul Schumann-Heink and Sidney Louise-Homer. The business in hand was the admission of Herr von Bardileben-Scheff, who was anxious to be enrolled. It was decided not to await the return of Herr Zoltan-Doehne - Nordica, as Mile. Scheff sings none of the rôles in his wife's repertoire and he could not possibly care therefore whether or not her husband was admitted. The husbands of the two contraltos proved that they were entitled to be represented in the meeting, on the ground that the first and second contralte

LIVE TOPICS ABOUT TOWN.

nad certain claims that must be respected by a fourth seprano.

M. Stengel-Sembrich said he had no ob-M. Stenger-Sembrich said he had no objection to the candidate, although he understood that Mile. Scheff had "La Fille du Regiment" in her répertoire. Before he deposited an admission ticket in Herr von Bardileben's hat to show that he had voted for him, he remarked that he hoped the fraternal motives of the society would not be overlooked in case it were found necessary to provide a substitute for Mme. Sembrich in "La Fille du Regiment." Herr Tauscher-Gadski was about to de-posit his ballot when he stopped suddenly and asked the candidate if it were true and asked the candidate in it were true that his wife wanted to sing Eva in "Die Meistersinger." Herr vonBardileben started and said that it was true. With the oiservation that Mile Scheff had better leave Wagner alone and stick to such operas as "La Fille du Regiment," Herr Tauscher Gadski voted for the new member. Julian Story Earnes apologized for the question, but explained that he was passing the winter in Philadelphia and therefore wanted to

sing Juliette. Herr von Bardileben said she did if she could get the chance. Then Mr. Story-Fames voted and shook his head as if to deplore such rashness. The can-didate having thus been elected without opposition from the husbands of the contraitos, the meeting was adjourned. The members of the order flew in opposite directions, while the newly elected mem-ber began business by complaining to Fred-erick Latham that his wife would never travel to Philadelphia again without a drawing room to herself, whether there

The sudden increase in the name "Vermont" on store signs does not indicate that residents of that State are coming to make their homes here or, indeed, that the persons who bear this name are natives of that New England State. The new name Ver-mont is the translation of a name that was previously rendered in the vernacular somewhat differently. Both have the com-mon origin "Grunberg." Time was when that word was translated by persons who referred to have it in English as "Green Il." But the present style is "Vermont " A similar change is to be noted in a name that was recently changed on the front of a Broadway store. It used to be "Himmel-reich," which meant "Kingdom of Heaven." But that name sounded too pre'entious and it came into English as "Heavenrich," which the words also mean. But still unranslated is the name "Schuldenfrei, which means "free fr m debt," and ought to be very useful to a business man.

The pioneer who recently ventured into Fifth avenue with a restaurant of a kind that had never been known there before has retired from the field somewhat sooner than the least optimistic observer had expected. He had tried to answer satisfactorily the many control of the factorily the question so often heard: "Why has New York no first-class German restauhas New York no first-class German restau-rant uptown?" And that inquiry meant first class in the sense that the city has French restaurants of the same kind. The effort to provide such an establish-ment has cost the proprietor somewhat more than \$30,000, and he began operations only in November. From the first his house was deserted. Long lines of waiters stood at empty tables expecting guests that never came. It is supprising that curiosity did Who Leave Snow There.

Corporation Counsel Rives, replying yesterday to inquiries of the Builders' League of New York as to the responsibility of property owners for clearing their sidewalks of snow and ice, pointed out that the ordinance requesting property owners to remove the snow in front of their premises before 10 in the morning is now enforced by the police. Offerders may be arrested and brought betore the city Magistrates, who have power to deal with them summarily.

The outcome of Mme. Eames's interesting their side for the fulfilment of the fulfilment of the same kind. The effort to provide such an establishment and gifted prima donna reached further toward the goal of her hopes than disinterested observers of her artistic programment was what might have been expected, but in degree the fulfilment for expected, but in degree the fulfilment of the same kind. The effort to provide such an establishment being the proprietor of a restaurant is

Fifth avenue.

So there remains but one place in that neighborhood where it is possible to enjoy a distinctly German dinner. That is a hotel with a German chef whose patrons are

ever expensive or good the host makes a dinner, he is careful to see that it is short and the hostess in her own home is just as particular to see that the meal is not a long one. Its excellence, nowadays, is intensive not extensive, and an hour and a half of what is very good is accounted superior to an hour more that adds merely quantity and not quality. But in any case the diener that lasts more than two hours is too long for the mode of the day.

Time was when the hors d'œuvres, tim-

Time was when the hors during, timbales and relishes were increased and multiplied with the object of dregging out the duration of the meal. The longer the dinner could be made the better it was thought to be. Now a short dinner, not too quickly served, but perfect in every particular, is the best achievement of the host. And with this new and saner order has come the disappearance of the many kinds of wines that prepared a kind of pousse cafe before the plate of every guest. Usually two wines of one color or only a red or a white wine form the allowance now, and the once modish sherry. Rhine wine, claret and champagne are seldom seen at a dinner nowadays. And they are more seldom drunk if they happen to be there.

During all his troubles in this country Pietro Mascagni and his managers have kept very quiet as to the exact nature of the differences between them. The only statement that Mascagni has made was written to Italy. In this remarkable letter he said that all his troubles here had been caused by the Germans, who were so much opposed to Italian opera that they set out

opposed to Italian opera that they set out to make his tour a failure.

It may be that Signor Mascagni believes this. It is much more probable that he does not. In any case, the charge is laughable to those who know to what a small extent Americans allow patriotic consideration to enter into their amusemets. The representatives of no country could have made a failure of Signor Mascagni's tour here if the other conditions had been favorable, and for the rest his operas have been more successful in Germany than in any other country. The only baleful influence that this country could have exercised is limited to the fact that his managers were named Mittenthal. But they gers were named Mittenthal. But they were not Germans, having been born in this country.

LEMAIRE ET **PARIS**



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this name, spelled L-E-M-A-I-R-E (as above), is on the end and around the eye piece of every Opera and Field Glass you buy; otherwise you will buy worthless imitations. For sale by all responsible dealers.

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IDA THOMPSON FREE.

The Mills of Dover Mountains Is With POUGREEPSIE, Dec. 12. Ida Thompson the M'liss of the Dover Mountains, accompanied by her benefactor, Farmer William S. Ketcham, whose barns she burned, causing him a less of \$10,000, appeared before a commission to-day and submitted to an examination to ascertain her sanity. The commission was composed of Lawyer William H. Wood. Supt. Henry E. Allison of the Mattewan State Hospital, and Dr. J. W. Poucher, a pension examiner. Miss Thompson answered all questions in a straightforward manner.

Miss Thompson was sent to St. Ann's Home for five years and was pardoned at the request of Example State and was pardoned at Home for five years and was particled at the request of Farmer Ketchun, who offered to forgive her and provide a home for her. The commission found her same and she went back to Dover with Farmer Ketcham, very happy and glad to have escaped the fate she feared was in store for her.

TO SEE IF TOBIN IS CRAZY. Experts Are to Examine the Empire Headsman Trial Adjourned.

The trial of Thomas Tobin for the murder of Capt. Craft in the Empire Garden on Sept. 27 last was adjourned yesterday so that experts in insanity may again examine Tobin. Tobin's counsel have re-Led Des. L. S. Manson and E. H. Williams for this purpose and the District Attorney has asked D. Carlos F. MacDonald, Dr. Charles L. Dana and Dr. Packer of Bellevue to be present at the examination. The defence opened yesterday. Tombs keepers were examined in an effort to show that Tobin is crazy. They said that in the Tombs he has consistently acted as if he

DIED.

ALEXANDER.-On Friday morning, Dec. 12, Susan C. Alexander, widow of the late James Alexander of Tarrytown, N. Y. Funeral service 4 P. M., Sunday, Dec. 14, at 267 Springdale av., East Grange, N. J. Interment at Tarrytown on Monday.

ANDREWS. -At Paris, c., Dec. 10, sudderly, Clarence Andrews, youngest son of the late Loring Andrews. BISHOP.—On Wednesday, Dec. 10, Heber R. Bishop, in the 63d year of his age. Funeral services at the Brick Presbyterian Church

5th av and 37th st., on Saturday, Dec. 13, at DICK.—Suddenly, in his 85th year, Timothy Dick.
Funeral services at Grace Church, White Plains,
N. Y., Sanday, Dec. 11, at 3:30 P. M. Carriages will meet the 2:20 train from Grand

'entral Depot. MCMAHON On Dec. 11, at her residence, 885 Lafayette av., Brooklyn, Catharine McMahon, widow of Arthur L. McMahon. Funeral on Saturday, Dec 18, at 930 A. M., from the Church of St. John the Baptist, Willoughby and Lewis avs.

Mary Syra, sister of the Rev. John O'Hera, S. J., and for many years principal of St. Patrick's (old Cathedral) schools. Funcral from St. Patrick's (old Cathedral) Mon-N. Y., and Springfield, Ky., papers please copy. ROESSEL -On Dec. 10, 1902, Louis Roessel, at his

residence, 319 Lafayette av. Puneral services at the Church of the Nativity Saturday, Dec. 18, 1902, at 10 A.M. Interment private. Kindly omit flowers. TREAT .- William H. Treat, Jr., Dec. 12, of pneu

monia, aged 1 year and 4 months, son of the late William H. Treat of Mount Vernon. VANDEWATER. Samuel H., aged 63, suddenly, on Dec. 11, 1902. on Dec. 11, 1902.

Funeral services at Park Av. M. E. Church, corner 80th st., Saturday, Dec. 13, at 1 P. M.

VAN TINE - Suddenly, Dec. 12, George W. Van Tine, aged 50 years. Funeral services at his late residence. Bayonne N. J., Sunday, Dec. 14, at 19 A. M. Kingly

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1/2 Walkure Sonoixu HARA On Friday, Dec. 12, at 6 P. M., Sister

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